



An Aggregator of Firearms-Related News and Information

This Issue: 12 articles from 10 sources

Number 37 – April 28, 2023

THE EPOCH TIMES

IN-DEPTH: First Smart Gun With Fingerprint Unlocking Hits the Market



Bill That Would Have Banned Sale of So-called Assault Weapons is Rejected, Even After Attempt to Dramatically Strip It Down



Opinion: So Called 'Assault Weapons' ~ When Words Are Used Instead of Guns To Disarm Us

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Overstepping – A History of the ATF



The Firearms Coalition of Colorado 04-26-2023 Legislative Alert-Urgent

SB23-279, Unserialized Firearms and Firearm Components, passed the Senate State Affairs Committee on 04-20-2023 and was up 04-26-2023 for Second Reading in the Senate. This bill would ban the manufacture of homemade firearms in Colorado. Please contact your State Senator to oppose.

HB23-1165, County Authority to Prohibit Firearms Discharge, was up in the Senate Local Government and Housing Committee 04-27-2023

Please contact Governor Polis and request that he veto the four measures below. Constituent Services Help Line: (303) 866-2885. Governor's Office, Front Desk: (303) 866-2471.

Email the Governor: Governorpolis@state.co.us.

SB 23-168, Gun Violence Victims' Access to Judicial System, allows shooting victims and their families to more easily sue gun makers.

SB23-169, Increasing Minimum Age to Purchase Firearms, prohibits persons under 21 from buying any firearm in Colorado.

SB23-170, Extreme Risk Protection Orders, allows medical personnel, mental health workers and district attorneys to file "Red Flag" petitions against citizens.

HB23-1219, Waiting Period to Deliver a Firearm, mandates at least a 3-day wait to buy a gun.

HCR23-1003, Constitutional Concealed Carry of a Handgun, proposes a Constitutional Amendment for the voters of Colorado to allow concealed carry in any place not prohibited by state law. The resolution is up in the House State Affairs Committee on Monday, 05-01-2023 at 1:30 pm in Legislative Services Building Room A (LSB A) across the street to the south of the State Capitol.

Please contact Committee Members and your State Representative in support of this measure. Testify remotely or in person, if possible.

Please come down to testify at committee hearings, if you are able. If you come down to the Capitol, no guns, or sharp objects of any kind. No signs inside the building. No clothing with political slogans. No food, hats, or beverages, other than bottled water, in the hearing room. No camo or hunter orange. Sport coat and tie OK. You will have to go through a metal detector and may be asked to remove your belt and pass the buckle through the machine. Come early and plan to stay late. Come into the Capitol through the south ground floor entrance. Double check the schedule. Hearing details can change. Plan to leave the Capitol in groups. You will be unarmed in a bad neighborhood.

You can sign up in advance to testify at any upcoming hearing at the following link.

[.https://www2.leg.state.co.us/CLICS/CLICS2023A/commsumm.nsf/signIn.xsp](https://www2.leg.state.co.us/CLICS/CLICS2023A/commsumm.nsf/signIn.xsp)

This link will work for in-person testimony, remote testimony, or for the submission of written testimony. Your remote testimony can be either video, or audio only. After you sign up, you should receive an e-mail with additional instructions. A link and a phone number are available, if you have problems accessing the above testimony link. You can sign up on the link once the bill is placed on the committee schedule. It is probably a good idea to sign up early.

To watch and/or listen to a hearing at your home, office, or shop, you can access the audio link here, when the hearing begins: Watch & Listen | Colorado General Assembly

Follow the Colorado Legislative Session at: <https://leg.colorado.gov/> Bookmark the Site. To reach your Senator, call: 303-866-2316. To reach your Representative, call: 303-866-2904. You can locate your elected officials on the State Web Site at: <https://leg.colorado.gov/find-my-legislator>.

Continued on next page

Information on Bills can be found here:

Bills, Resolutions, & Memorials | Colorado General Assembly

Committee Schedules are here:

Committees | Colorado General Assembly

Be courteous and concise in your comments to all elected officials. Where appropriate, state facts and the personal impact of legislation on you and your family. It is important to let elected officials know your opinion, even if they oppose your views. They need to know there is significant, principled opposition to their intended course of action, or they will assume that no one cares and will pursue even more outrageous proposals.

While public testimony at hearings is important, elections are the most important factors in determining if we are to keep our birthright of freedom recognized by the Second Amendment. Elections determine who runs the legislative process at the state and federal levels, and who controls the boards, councils and commissions for local districts, cities, and counties. Please do as much as you can to assist in the effort to elect pro- Second Amendment candidates in 2024.

Follow us at: <https://groups.io/g/gunissues>. (May need to copy and paste.) (You must sign on to join this group.)

Follow us at: [CaucusRoom](#).

(You must sign on to join this group. We are listed as a "Club.").

The Firearms Coalition of Colorado is an NRA Grassroots Affiliate. Our all-volunteer organization depends on memberships and the generosity of Second Amendment Supporters. Please join or contribute to The Firearms Coalition of Colorado. Individual memberships are still \$25 per year. Send check or money order to:

The Firearms Coalition of Colorado, PO Box 1454, Englewood, CO 80150-1454

TECH TALK

**AMERICAN
HANDGUNNER**

Pistol Powders

GunDigest
WE KNOW GUNS SO YOU KNOW GUNS

**Best AR-15 Options For Any
Budget And Buyer's Guide
(2023)**

Nothing travels faster than the speed of light, with the possible exception of bad news, which obeys its own special laws.

Douglas Adams



Review: The History of Bans on Types of Arms Before 1900

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BEARING ARMS

Bill Requiring Training for Federal Firearms License Holders Reintroduced by Rep. Jason Crow

NRA
America's 1st Freedom

Murder Zones: The Telling Crime Statistics Gun-Control Proponents Desperately Don't Want to Acknowledge

NSSF[®]
The Firearm Industry
Trade Association

Firearm Industry Economic Impact Rises 322% Since 2008

Download - Audit of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' Risk-Based Inspection Selection Processes and Administrative Actions Issued to Federal Firearms Licensees

**I'M WORRIED ABOUT CRIME
SO I ASKED A FRIEND FROM TEXAS
WHAT I NEEDED TO PROTECT MY HOME**



**HE SAID A 9MM, A COUPLE
OF CLIPS AND A BOX OF SHELLS
STILL NOT SURE HOW
THIS IS SUPPOSED TO WORK**



Tanner Gun Show - Denver

May 5th - 7th

Crowne Plaza, 47th & Peoria, Denver



- Are you a veteran?
- Are you honorably-discharged?
- Are you of Scottish, Irish, or Welsh heritage?

Then SAMS wants YOU!

Two posts available in Colorado OR join as Member-at-Large

Scottish-American Military Society (SAMS)

<https://www.s-a-m-s.org>

Upcoming “Holidays” to Look Forward To

April

April 28: National Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day (Fourth Thursday in April)
April 29: Arbor Day (Last Friday in April. May vary by state)
April 29: International Dance Day
April 30: National Honesty Day
April 30: National Adopt a Shelter Pet Day
April 30: International Jazz Day

May

May 3: National Teacher Appreciation Day (first Tuesday of the first full week of May)
May 4: Star Wars Day & Maythe4thBeWithYou
May 4: International Firefighters Day
May 5: Cinco de Mayo
May 5: World Password Day (First Thursday of May)
May 6: National Nurses Day
May 6: Space Day (First Friday of May)
May 8: Mother's Day (Second Sunday of May)
May 9: Europe Day
May 11: National Receptionist Day (Second Wednesday of May)
May 12: National Limerick Day
May 15: International Day of Families
May 16: Love a Tree Day
May 20: National Bike to Work Day (Third Friday of May)
May 20: Endangered Species Day (Third Friday of May)
May 21: National Memo Day
May 24: National Scavenger Hunt Day
May 26: National Red Nose Day (Last Thursday of May)

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Fair use is a use permitted by copyright statute that might otherwise be infringing.

Non-profit, educational or personal use tips the balance in favor of fair use.

FAIR USE DEFINITION:

(Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fair_use)

Fair use is a doctrine in the United States copyright law that allows limited use of copyrighted material without requiring permission from the rights holders, such as for commentary, criticism, news reporting, research, teaching or scholarship. It provides for the legal, non-licensed citation or incorporation of copyrighted material in another author's work under a four-factor balancing test. The term "fair use" originated in the United States. A similar principle, fair dealing, exists in some other common law jurisdictions. Civil law jurisdictions have other limitations and exceptions to copyright.

U.S. COPYRIGHT OFFICE - FAIR USE DEFINITION:

(Source: <http://www.copyright.gov/fls/fl102.html>)

One of the rights accorded to the owner of copyright is the right to reproduce or to authorize others to reproduce the work in copies or phonorecords. This right is subject to certain limitations found in sections 107 through 118 of the copyright law (title 17, U.S. Code). One of the more important limitations is the doctrine of "fair use". The doctrine of fair use has developed through a substantial number of court decisions over the years and has been codified in section 107 of the copyright law.

Section 107 contains a list of the various purposes for which the reproduction of a particular work may be considered fair, such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, and research. Section 107 also sets out in four factors to be considered in determining whether or not a particular use is fair:

1. The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes
2. The nature of the copyrighted work
3. The amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole
4. The effect of the use upon the potential market for, or value of, the copyrighted work

The distinction between fair use and infringement may be unclear and not easily defined. There is no specific number of words, lines, or notes that may safely be taken without permission. Acknowledging the source of the copyrighted material does not substitute for obtaining permission.

The 1961 Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law cites examples of activities that courts have regarded as fair use: "quotation of excerpts in a review or criticism for purposes of illustration or comment; quotation of short passages in a scholarly or technical work, for illustration or clarification of the author's observations; use in a parody of some of the content of the work parodied; summary of an address or article, with brief quotations, in a news report; reproduction by a library of a portion of a work to replace part of a damaged copy; reproduction by a teacher or student of a small part of a work to illustrate a lesson; reproduction of a work in legislative or judicial proceedings or reports; incidental and fortuitous reproduction, in a newsreel or broadcast, of a work located in the scene of an event being reported."

Copyright protects the particular way an author has expressed himself. It does not extend to any ideas, systems, or factual information conveyed in the work. The safest course is always to get permission from the copyright owner before using copyrighted material.

The Copyright Office